(Price 1½d.) THE (No. 2673.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1798.

LONDON, *January* 12.

SANGUINARY CONFLICT.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated Dec. 12.

"THE latter end of last month, as a Maltese fleet, consisting of two frigates, one xebeque, and a bark, was cruising between the islands of Sardinia and Sicily, they fell in with three Algerine rovers of equal force. The former was commanded by a noble knight of Malta, and the latter by a fellow called Aza, both men of undaunted courage and great resolution, well known in these seas for their enmity to each other's cause—Aza, the chief of the pirates, run his ship along side of that which the noble knight of Malta, himself commanded, and poured in a broadside, which carried away the mizen-mast, and did considerable damage to the after-rigging; the charge was returned with the greatest spirit, and then began one of the most desperate and resolute battles ever fought in these parts. The two commodores engaged each other yard-arm and yard-arm for upwards of three hours, which caused a horrid carnage on both sides.

"The Barbarians attempted to board several times, sword in hand, but were as often beat off with great slaughter. The valiant knight was slain by a lance in the midst of the action, as he was firing off a blunderbuss; and Aza, his daring antagonist, was shot through the head by a musket ball soon after.

"Notwithstanding the destruction of these champions, the battle continued with the utmost fury, until they both were reduced to mere wrecks, their masts, sails, yards, rigging, being all gone, the rudders shot away, and not a yard of canvas left in either. In this disabled state, did they keep up a constant fire with grape and patridge shot, and with the great guns battering each other, and swearing bitterly never to strike. At last the Maltese blew up, with a most tremendous explosion, and five minutes after the chief of the pirates sunk, and not a man saved during the conflict between the two commodores; the other part of the fleets were engaged all the time with the same obstinacy, until reduced to near the same condition. The xebeque was sunk, and one of the pirate's ships, which the robbers had lashed to one of the frigates, after a furious contest both went down together. The bark escaped in a very shattered condition, and the other rover sunk the next morning, and what few remained of her crew were taken up from a raft two days after by a Tunisian corsair, and carried into Tunis.

"P. S. Aza, the chief of the pirates, was the man, who with a ship of 30 guns, beat off two Portuguese frigates in the Straits' mouth last summer, of 36 guns each, and a cutter, after a sharp and bloody contest of 9 glasses, and then sailed away in triumph.

"In this action he lost one of his arms, and was wounded in three places besides; yet this sanguinary ruffian would not quit the deck till the conflict was subsided, nor did he then return into port until his cruise was out, during which he took two rich prizes; one was a large ship under French colours, armed en flute, well manned and loaded with naval stores. This fought bravely, and stood a severe tug of one hour and twenty minutes, at last was obliged to strike, in spite of all resistance, to that daring infidel, who brought her safe into Algiers."

NEW-YORK, *March* 26.

On Saturday morning came on and continued through the day, one of the most tremendous gusts from east, ever remembered here; which has done considerable damage to the shipping in the harbour, as well as houses in the suburbs.

Several small vessels dragged their anchors, and went on shore—and we are informed several unfinished houses in the suburbs were blown down—and others had their roofs taken off.

It is reasonably conjectured that much damage is done to vessels on our coast—a schooner is said to have gone ashore on Staten-Island, below the Narrows.

March 28.

Yesterday arrived brig James, captain Fitch, from Havre-de-Grace, which place she left 5th February. By this vessel Rouen newspapers are received to the 4th ult.

A gentleman passenger, arrived in the above vessel, informs, that he saw a letter from Mr. Gerry, dated Paris, February 2, which stated, "that the affairs between the republic and the United States remained in statu quo, and that all the American commissioners were in Paris."

This gentleman likewise adds, that very active preparations were still carried on in all the ports of the republic for an invasion of England, that he did not know any American vessels had been carried in under the new orders of the Directory; and that it was very generally thought, were Mr. Gerry the only [illegible], matters between the two republics might be settled amicably. Thus far report.

[Dail. Adver.]

By this arrival we are verbally informed, that the French still shew a serious design of invading England, as gun boats, to the number of about one hundred, have been built at Havre, and more building, which are to be manned and manœuvred agreeably to Tom Paine's plan, each carrying 100 men, and a cannon, which cannon, by some machinery, is to be launched on shore in a moment—The experiment has been made, and, we are told, answers so well, that the Frenchmen say they are "sure of England!"

Besides these boats, there were in the port of Havre, two frigates with their sails bent, and four more in great forwardness, to aid in the expedition.

We hear nothing of Buonaparte's disaffection—but, it is said, "he is the *only one* capable of introducing the Army of England to his Britannic majesty."

On the 6th of March captain Fitch spoke an English brig, which, a day or two before parted the homeward bound Jamaica fleet—all well.

A few day out, and capt. F. was boarded by three French privateers, one of which was the Buonaparte, from Bourdeaux—his papers strictly examined, and suffered to proceed—telling him, that if he had been from an English port he would have been a good prize, as their late orders were to capture all vessels from those ports.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 28.

The following resolutions were moved by Mr. Marshall on Monday last.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to lay an embargo, for a limited time, on all ships and vessels owned wholly or in any part by citizens of the United States, other than ships or vessels employed solely in the fisheries, or coasting trade; and that these be regulated in their safety and a state of neutrality.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to complete the fortifications of the ports and harbours of the United States, and effectually to garrison the same.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to raise a provisional army, to be employed when necessary for internal security and defence.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for supplying any deficiency existing or arising in the arms and military stores of the United States.

"And Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions, be referred to the committee to whom was referred the president's message of the 19th inst. with instructions to the said committee to prepare and report bills corresponding with the said resolutions, and in the same order which they stand."

The first of these resolutions came under consideration yesterday—and was negatived 22 to 5.

The YEAS were

Messrs. Anderson, Bloodworth, Jackson, Marshall, and Tazewell.

The NAYS were

Messrs. Bingham, Brown, Chipman, Clayton, Foster, Goodhue, Greene, Hillhouse, Hobart, Hunter, Langdon, Latimer, Laurance, Lloyd, Martin, Paine, Read, Ross, Sedgwick, Stockton, Tattnall, and Tracy.

A gentleman from the Havanna informs that a short time previous to his leaving that place, the following unfortunate accident happened.

A person who dealt in gunpowder, being engaged serving out a quantity of that article to a customer, (it is supposed with a lighted segar in his mouth, a spark from which must have dropt into the gunpowder of which there was more than 1,000 wt.) the house was blown upon an instant, with every person in it; considerable damage was done to the adjoining buildings, and about twenty persons lost their lives: two young ladies who were riding in a carriage by the house at the moment the misfortune occurred, were blown into the air, and not a vestige of them, their horses, or carriage, were afterwards to be found.

March 29.

The senate yesterday had before them a bill to authorise the executive to procure ships for the protection of our trade. The blank was filled up with twelve ships of 22 guns each.

The following bill to enable the president of the United States to purchase or lease one or more founderies, is now before the senate.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised and required to purchase or lease for the use United States, one or more founderies with such quantity of land as he may judge necessary to be connected therewith, and all other necessary materials for the casting of cannon, shot, and such other iron castings as may be wanted for the use of the United States, and to cause to be employed all such persons as may be necessary under his direction, for carrying on the business thereof.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated for the above purposes, the sum of —— to be paid out of the unappropriated monies in the treasury of the United States.

March 30.

In the house of representatives this morning,

Mr. Allen proposed the following resolution, viz.

"Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house the dispatches from the envoys extraordinary to the French republic, referred to in his message of the 19th February, or such parts thereof, as considerations of public safety, in his opinion, may permit.

Mr. Giles conceived that the call for papers, if made at all, should be general, and therefore suggested the propriety of amending the motion by adding to it a call for the instructions to our envoys.

Mr. Livingston concurred with the gentleman from Virginia, and after some observations on the subject, moved that the words "instructions to," should be inserted in the former part of the motion, and that the latter part, beginning with, "or such parts thereof," be omitted.

Extract of a letter from Havre, dated February 5, *received by the arrival at New-York.*

"The law relative to neutrals was no sooner known in England than the British vessels of war commenced stopping all vessels going to any of the French ports; even the fishermen and pilot boats are arrested by them." [N. Y. Gaz.]

CHARLESTON, *March* 15.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of respectability in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this city, dated the 11*th of January, received on Tuesday, by the brig Aurora, captain Woodman.*

"Although a coolness still continues between our governments, we here persist in believing that there will be no rupture; but be assured, that American vessels will be molested, unless they are cleared in the most satisfactory manner. However, we hope the Americans will shortly correct the mistakes in their mode of clearing vessels, which has occasioned so many captures and confiscations.

"That there may be nothing to dread, (while there is not a declaration of war) every American captain before he sails ought to be provided with—

1st. A certificate of the property on board being American.

2d. A passport conformable to the model annexed to the treaty of commerce of 1778.

3d. A role d'equipage, signed by the marine officers of the place from whence the vessel departs, containing the names, surnames, places of birth and residence, ages, &c. * of the crew.

4th. A declaration from the marine officers, which shall set forth that the captain has delivered a duplicate on the foregoing list, or role d'equipage, to them.

5th. Bills of lading, signed by the captain on which there ought to be specified "for the account of ——, merchant and citizen of the United States."

6th. The invoice, signed by the shipper.

7th. The charter party.

"An American captain, furnished with these vouchers, has nothing to apprehend from our cruisers.

"It ought also to be known, that all these vouchers are to be produced, if required, at sea; and in case of capture, the captain ought to insert in his journal, that he had produced them, and they are to be left on board in his trunk, under seal, and he is to be careful not to take them with him in his pockets: for the papers found on board are the only one's acknowledged. Should the captain land with them in his pocket, they will not be taken as evidence.

"With these precautions, which may be depended upon, and which you may impart to your friends, that their property may be preserved from seizure you may with safety send vessels to France, as long as there is no declaration of war; and we do not think that such an event will take place, more particularly at a moment when all our wishes are for a general peace."

March 16.

In Wednesday's paper it was said, that the Directory of France had declared Great Britain to be in a state of blockade. From a perusal of the latest papers brought by the Aurora, and from the information received from an intelligent gentleman who came passenger in the brig, there is no reason to believe that such a decree has passed. The message of the Directory, respecting the capturing of vessels with British merchandise on board, most probably gave rise to the mistake.

Annapolis, April 5.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, March 17.

Mr. Baldwin hoped the house would now resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

* *This &c, must mean, height and complexion.*

After a few observations from Mr. Sewall against, and from Mr. Nicholas in favour of going into the buſineſs of the union, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on that ſubject, Mr. Dent in the chair; when the preſident's meſſage of the 19th inſtant having been read,

Mr. Sprigg roſe and obſerved, that every ſubject which came before the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union, muſt neceſſarily be important; but he believed there never was any more ſo than that which was preſented to them by the meſſage of the preſident which had been read. Separated as we are from Europe by an immenſe ocean, it were to be wiſhed that we were equally ſeparated from its political concerns, and that we ſhould have to do with them no farther than what relates to commerce.—This, unhappily, had not been the caſe, and there now exiſted painful differences betwixt this country and the French republic. The meſſage which had juſt been read was an evidence of this. In this ſituation of things, it appeared neceſſary that the houſe ſhould declare whether this country was to have peace or war. This was a ſubject in which the beſt intereſts of the union were deeply concerned, and he hoped the buſineſs would be met fully and fairly.—The preſident had informed the houſe that the preſent ſtate of things is changed from what it was when he prohibited the arming of merchant veſſels, and that therefore he had withdrawn that prohibition. Whether the order formerly iſſued by the preſident for this purpoſe was in conformity to the ſpirit or letter of the law, was not of importance now to inquire—the effect had been beneficial, and in the ſame proportion as the prohibition had been beneficial, would be the evils of withdrawing it. In order to aſcertain the ſenſe of the committee upon what meaſures may be proper to be taken in the preſent criſis, he ſhould offer the following reſolutions to their conſideration:

"Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that under exiſting circumſtances, it is not expedient for the United States to reſort to war againſt the French republic.

"Reſolved, &c. that proviſion ought to be made by law for reſtricting the arming of merchants veſſels, except in caſes in which the practice was heretofore permitted.

"Reſolved, &c. that adequate proviſion ſhall be made by law for the protection of our ſea-coaſts, and for the internal defence of the country."

The firſt reſolution came under debate, to which an amendment was propoſed by the ſpeaker, to ſtrike out the words "againſt the French republic." The debate then turned upon this amendment, and occupied the whole of the ſitting, without any queſtion being taken.

By his EXCELLENCY
JOHN HENRY, Eſquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

WHEREAS the following proclamation, ſigned by the Preſident of the United States, has been tranſmitted by the Secretary of State, and it being deſirable that the ſaid proclamation ſhould be known to the citizens of this ſtate, I have thought proper to order and direct that it be publiſhed for the term of two weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, of Baltimore, the Herald, at Eaſton, the Rights of Man, at Frederick-town, the Waſhington Spy, at Elizabeth-town, and in one of the George-town papers.

Given under my hand, the ſeal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this ſecond day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight.

JOHN HENRY.

By the GOVERNOR,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the Governor and Council.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

AS the ſafety and proſperity of nations ultimately and eſſentially depend on the protection and the bleſſing of Almighty God; and the national acknowledgement of this truth is not only an indiſpenſable duty which the people owe to him, but a duty whoſe natural influence is favourable to the promotion of that morality and piety, without which ſocial happineſs cannot exiſt, nor the bleſſings of a free government be enjoyed; and as this duty, at all times incumbent, is ſo eſpecially in ſeaſons of difficulty or of danger, when exiſting or threatening calamities, the juſt judgments of God againſt prevalent iniquity, are a loud call to repentance and reformation: And as the United States of America are, at preſent, placed in a hazardous and afflictive ſituation, by the unfriendly diſpoſition, conduct and demands of a foreign power, evinced by repeated refuſals to receive our meſſengers of reconciliation and peace, by depredations on our commerce, and the infliction of injuries on very many of our fellow-citizens, while engaged in their lawful buſineſs on the ſeas:—Under theſe conſiderations it has appeared to me that the duty of imploring the mercy and benedictions of Heaven on our country demands, at this time, a ſpecial attention from its inhabitants.

I have therefore thought fit to recommend, and I do hereby recommend, that *Wedneſday the ninth day of May* next be obſerved throughout the United States, as a day of ſolemn humiliation, faſting and prayer: That the citizens of theſe ſtates, abſtaining on that day from their cuſtomary worldly occupations, offer their devout addreſſes to the father of mercies, agreeably to thoſe forms or methods which they have ſeverally adopted as the moſt ſuitable and becoming: That all religious congregations do, with the deepeſt humility, acknowledge before God the manifold ſins and tranſgreſſions with which we are juſtly chargeable as individuals and as a nation; beſeeching him, at the ſame time, of his infinite grace, through the Redeemer of the world, freely to remit all our offences, and to incline us, by his holy ſpirit, to that ſincere repentance and reformation which may afford us reaſon to hope for his ineſtimable favour and heavenly benediction: That it be made the ſubject of particular and earneſt ſupplication, that our country may be protected from all the dangers which threaten it; that our civil and religious privileges may be preſerved inviolate and perpetuated to the lateſt generations; that our public councils and magiſtrates may be eſpecially enlightened and directed at this critical period; that the American people may be united in thoſe bonds of amity and mutual confidence, and inſpired with that vigour and fortitude by which they have in times paſt been ſo highly diſtinguiſhed, and by which they have obtained ſuch invaluable advantages; that the health of the inhabitants of our land may be preſerved, and their agriculture, commerce, fiſheries, arts and manufactures, be bleſſed and proſpered; that the principles of genuine piety and ſound morality may influence the minds and govern the lives of every deſcription of our citizens; and that the bleſſings of peace, freedom, and pure religion, may be ſpeedily extended to all the nations of the earth.

And finally, I recommend, that on the ſaid day, the duties of humiliation and prayer be accompanied by fervent thankſgiving to the beſtower of every good gift, not only for having hitherto protected and preſerved the people of theſe United States in the independent enjoyment of their religious and civil freedom, but alſo for having proſpered them in a wonderful progreſs of population, and for conferring on them many and great favours conducive to the happineſs and proſperity of a nation.

GIVEN under my hand and the ſeal of the United States of America, at Philadelphia, (L. S.) this twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the ſaid ſtates the twenty-ſecond.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the Preſident,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

The Eaſter vacation in St. John's College begins on the 6th inſtant, and continues during the whole of the enſuing week.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

Mr. GREEN,

As the public are much alarmed by mad dogs, the following recipe for that dreadful diſorder produced by their bite, is worthy of publication.

HYDROPHOBIA.

FIRST cover the wound with freſh earth to imbibe the ſaliva of the dog, then waſh the wound with water. At the ſame time warm half a pound of butter in two pounds, i. e. one quart of vinegar; and when the wound is cleared, apply a linen compreſs ſteeped in this mixture, moiſtening it often with the ſame for nine days; after which you may ſafely remove the compreſs and cure the wound in the uſual way. During this outward application, the patient muſt take internally four times a day doſes of one and half ounce of vinegar, warmed with a little freſh butter. His common drink for at leaſt fifteen days, muſt be water with a little vinegar or juice of citron. Strong liquors are extremely hurtful, as is any violent emotion of anger, impatience, &c. This remedy was diſcovered by Doctor de Moneta, phyſician to the king of Poland. He has uſed it not only againſt the bite of a mad dog, but alſo of vipers and other venomous reptiles, and always with ſucceſs. He has prevented the hydrophobia in more than ſixty people, and many other phyſicians, who have followed this method have found it equally efficacious.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cedar Point Neck, Charles county, on the third of December laſt, a likely negro man named BILL, 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a yellow complexion, he is quick ſpoken, and has a ſmall ſcar on one ſide of his face; this fellow has contended for his freedom in the general court by the name of WILLIAM SHORTER, and was condemned; he likely may have a paſs with him, as he is a very artful fellow; his cloathing I think it unneceſſary to mention, as he is very fond of changing his dreſs, and given to gaming. Any perſon or perſons that will apprehend the ſaid fellow, or ſecure him in gaol ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid, by

w†3 ALEXIUS TIAR.

Maryland, St. Mary's county, March 12, 1798.

CAME to my plantation near Chaptico, a ſmall bay HORSE, ten or twelve years old, twelve and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock with a crooked mark ſomething like the letter *V*, a white ſpot on his off hind foot, a natural pacer. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

w 3 ELIAS GATTEN.

CAME to my plantation in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, ſome time in November laſt, a brindle COW and YEARLING, the cow hath a crop in her right ear, the yearling no perceivable mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

w 3 HUGH MURRAY.

In CHANCERY, March 10, 1798.

Greenbury Ridgely } THIS object of the bill is
againſt } to obtain a decree for record-
William Reynolds. } ing a deed, executed by the ſaid William Reynolds on the 24th day of March, 1795, for conveying unto the ſaid Greenbury Ridgely part of a tract of land called HAMMOND'S CONTRIVANCE, lying in Anne-Arundel county; it is ſtated, that the ſaid William Reynolds is out of the juriſdiction of this court, and reſides in Virginia; and it appearing on the complainants motion, ordered, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, before the 15th day of April next, to the intent that the ſaid William Reynolds, or any other perſon who may conceive himſelf intereſted, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here, in perſon or by ſolicitor, on or before the ſecond Tueſday in Auguſt next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

w†3

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from hunting with either dog or gun on my plantation called BEALE'S NECK, or paſſing through the ſame, without permiſſion, or buſineſs with the overſeer, as I ſhall deal with all offenders as the law directs.

w†3 MARY WEEMS.

Annapolis, March 27, 1798.

BELSIZE,

A fine bay colt, riſing five years old, ſixteen hands high,

STANDS this ſeaſon at Mr. SPRIGG'S farm on Weſt river, and covers at ſix dollars a mare, and 7/6 to the groom, provided the money is paid when the mare is firſt covered, or ten dollars and 7/6 to the groom if the money is not ſent with the mare. Excellent paſturage at 3/9 per week, under a good fence, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or any other accidents.

BELSIZE was got by the high bred imported horſe *Paymaſter*, his dam by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Eſq's. well known horſe *Badger*, his grand dam by col. Lloyd's *Traveller*, his great grand dam by col. Taſker's imported horſe Othello, his great great grand dam by the famous imported horſe *Old Spark*, out of the high bred imported mare Queen Mab.

The mares and money will be received and attended to by the overſeer on the farm.

Alſo covers on the ſaid farm,

DON PEDRO,

A Jack-Aſs, (got by Royal Gift) at five dollars—money ſent with the mare, or ten dollars credit, and 3/9 to the groom.

Weſt river, March 20, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Frederick county, about four miles from Frederick-town, on the 31ſt of January laſt, two negroes, DANIEL, the property of PETER STILLEY, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 25 years of age, very black, has a down look when ſpoken to, with a high or bow noſe, and has but little to ſay; he formerly belonged to major WILLIAM BROGDEN, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; had on and took with him, two fulled linſey coats, waiſtcoat and overalls of a light colour, and a long blue broad cloth coat. PRISS, alias PHILLIS, the property of JACOB SMITH, of John, about 27 years of age, very black, 5 feet high, well made, of a bold rough countenance, and fond of talking; had on when ſhe went away a ſtriped linſey dreſs, the colours brown, yellow and white, but took with her ſundry other cloaths; ſhe formerly belonged to a Mr. MITCHELL, of Charles county. Whoever will ſecure the above deſcribed negroes in any gaol, ſo that they are recovered again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or in proportion for either of them, with all reaſonable expences, if brought home, paid by

PETER STILLEY, and
JACOB SMITH, of John.

March 18, 1798.

WAS committed to Kent county gaol, on the 23d inſtant, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himſelf FRANCIS THOMPSON, ſays he belongs to JOHN GIBSON, of Anne-Arundel county, he is about ſix feet high, large features, his noſe flat, one long tooth before in his upper jaw; his cloaths are, a kerſey over jacket and trouſers, yarn ſtockings, and coarſe ſhoes. Unleſs the owner releaſes him in two months from the date hereof, he will be ſold for his priſon fees agreeably to law.

w†3 BEN. HATCHESON, Sheriff
Kent county.

March 24, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of June next, if fair, or the firſt fair day after, at the farm now in the occupation of ZACHARIAH BALDWIN,

THE undivided fifth part of the ſaid FARM, lying in Prince-George's county, and agreeable to the will of TYLER BALDWIN, deceaſed, of Anne-Arundel county. The terms of ſale for caſh.

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, Executor
of TYLER BALDWIN. w†4D

March 19, 1798.

To be SOLD,

TWO lively young negro MEN, one a good house carpenter and joiner, about 24 years old, sober, healthy and active; the other has been used to plantation work, and is healthy and strong, about 26 years of age; they will be sold on moderate terms.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, March 19, 1798.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 12th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

FIFTY acres of land, part of a tract of land called COVEL'S FOLLY, and fixty acres of land, part of a tract of land called CHEYNEY REST: the above property is taken as the property of WILLIAM DAVIS, jun. deceased, to satisfy a debt due to JOSEPH and RICHARD YATES, surviving partners of John Petty and Co.

w†3

JOHN WELSH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

March 21, 1798.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on Friday the 13th day of April next, at 12 o'clock,

TWO HOUSES, one a brick, and the other a framed one, with one half acre of ground, in fee simple; the above property is fronting Mr. William Whetcroft's, in Annapolis, and is taken as the property of THOMAS DALZELL to satisfy a debt due JEREMIAH T. CHASE, Esq;

w†3

JOHN WELSH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

March 21, 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1797.

The celebrated running horse

WHISTLE JACKET,

WILL stand the ensuing season to cover mares, at Mount Air, (near Piscataway, in Maryland,) at sixteen dollars, and a dollar to the groom, the money to be sent with the mares, or before they are taken away. The season to commence the fifteenth of March and will end the fifteenth of July. Good pasturage for mares at half a dollar per week, and those that want their mares fed with grain will give orders, which will be complied with at a moderate price, and the greatest care taken of them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

EDWARD EDELEN.

March 5, 1798.

WHISTLE JACKET is elegantly formed, full fixteen hands high, strong, bony and active, distinguished as a remarkable fine foal-getter; his fire, Diomed, supposed to be one of the best running horses in America, was a thorough bred son of col. Fenwick's imported Old Flimnap, which horse covered at twenty guineas a mare; Lucy Locket, the dam of Whistle Jacket, was got by Belle-Air, (bred by the hon. col. Tayloe) a son of Moreton's Traveller, and Selima, her dam, Matchless, by Othello, her grand-dam, Young Cate, by Childers, her great-grand-dam, Old Creeping Cate, by the Dancing Master, a noted son of the Devonshire Childers, her great-great-great-grand-dam was the Spanish mare imported by col. Churchill.

True copy, JOHN THORNTON.

Berry Plain, February 8, 1794.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living about two miles from Mount Pleasant ferry, and the same distance from Mrs. Rawlings's tavern, on the 26th of December, 1797, an iron gray HORSE, about four-teen hands and an half high, he is shod all fours, has a split in one of his houghs, and a remarkable short head, his brand is unknown, he is a strong well made horse, blows very much when he gallops; by what information I have I am apt to believe he is about Pungoteague ferry, or in that neighbourhood, or Elk-Ridge Landing. Any person that takes up the said horse, and brings him to me, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, paid by

THOMAS LANE, Mount Airy.

A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogsheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is seeded for the benefit of the purchaser between seventy and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first day of January next, and an extensive credit will be given for the residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by

tf. JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 7, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one committed on January 22d, by the name of DAVY, who says that he belongs to a Mr. WILLIAM HODGE, of Baltimore, near the market-house on Howard's Hill, he is about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a dark complexion; his cloathing is a white broad cloth coat, black cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt, thickset breeches, old stockings, and old shoes, has lost three toes off his left foot, and the great toe off his right foot, and has a scar over his right eye. The other committed on February 1st, by the name of PETER, but since says his name is MAT, and that he belongs to Mr. BATTLE MUSE, of Berkely county, State of Virginia, he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, 35 years of age, and chunky built; his cloathing is a dark coarse cloth coat, striped cotton under jacket, osnabrig shirt, and thicket breeches, a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of shoes, and an old hat. Their masters are desired to come and take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences according to law. JOHN WELSH, Sheriff of

† Anne-Arundel county.

February 3, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles-county, Cobb Neck, State of Maryland, on the 26th of February, 1798, a likely young negro man named JEM, about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stoops in his shoulders a little, is of a yellowish complexion, has thin lips, a wide mouth, and a very great impediment in his speech, or stutters and stammers when he talks; had on when he went away, a round white negro cotton jacket and breeches, osnabrig shirt, a felt hat, white yarn country knit stockings, and a pair of coarse country made shoes; he has other cloathing I suspect with him, and may change his dress, there are an old blue broad cloth coat, a round country cloth jacket and overalls, with yellow stripes, among them. I suspect he will make to Annapolis to get with old Terry Short, and her tribe, who did belong to Chunn. Whoever will apprehend said negro and bring him to me, or put him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expences paid if brought home. All persons are forewarned harbouring said negro, and all masters of vessels employing him, as I shall deal with them as the law directs. w†4

WILLIAM SHAW.

March 3, 1798.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from my landing place, on Severn river, commonly called Duvall's Creek, about the quantity of twenty-five cords of WOOD, for a discovery of the person or persons who committed this daring depredation I will give a reward of ten dollars.

J. F. LEFEBVRE.

March 7, 1798.

Annapolis, March 4th, 1798.

UNDER the patronage of three gentlemen of the first eminence in the law having lately engaged in that laborious and necessary work, a revision of the laws of Maryland, I would be thankful to any gentleman for any extracts or notes he may have made, which may tend to facilitate this undertaking.

D. T. BLAKE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WALTER, at Leonard-town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis. JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

FROM THE YEAR 1765, TO THE PERIOD OF PUBLICATION:

Containing all the Laws from that to the present time, inclusive.

THE object which this intention contemplates, is to publish every Law, now in force, in periodical order, with marginal references and notes, to obviate obscurities created, the consequence of progressive subdivisions, which necessarily resulted, to answer the annual purposes of legislative convenience. The Laws within this space of time, include all our STATUTES, since HANSON'S COLLECTION, and many of them, of the first importance to the people.

The complaints which have been frequently made by the student, in toiling through the dreary course of many perplexing sessions, unavoidably clouded by enumerated additions, amendments and repeals, often produce to his inquiries both doubt and uncertainty. The MERCHANT and FARMER have also frequently evidenced a solicitude, that these Laws were comprised in a clearer view, to abate the difficulties that occur in perusal. Hence it becomes the duty of the citizen, during intervals of leisure from necessary avocations, to digest a plan to remedy the evil.

The multiplicity of Laws is one of the grievances attendant on free governments, for when a Law, which is the "rule of our civil conduct," is enacted at the will of a despot, or aristocratic body, it generally remains fixed, and without frequent alteration or addition. On the contrary, when a REPRESENTATIVE, or FREE GOVERNMENT, LIKE OUR OWN, act in a legislative capacity, from the very freedom and spirit of the organization, our codes are naturally swelled to a more bulky size; sometimes from the frequency of change in our representation, and sometimes from kindred causes. Though this is one of the consequent defects (for human perfection is unattainable) of free governments, yet when we consider the unparallelled privileges and blessings we enjoy, under our Constitutions and Laws, unknown to any nation in the civilized world, we should not be unmindful of our duty, unanimously to co-operate in the most earnest and zealous benedictions to Heaven, for such signal marks of divine favour.

This plan, more copiously displayed, will be presented to the next session of Assembly, for their approbation; because the author is of opinion, that it is not right to interfere with any acts of the constituted authorities, without their previous acquiescence. The glaring injuries that have grown out of such evil practices, have already been too manifest to require animadversion, and too severely felt by us a people, not to discourage repetition. The whole, it is trusted, will be found useful to the magistrate, the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic. If it should prove so in event, the labours of the compiler will be abundantly rewarded.

CONDITIONS.

I. That this work will be printed and bound in one volume, and put to press as soon as the subscription is sufficiently enlarged to defray the expences of printing.

II. That the whole will be printed on good paper and good type.

III. That each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay *Five Dollars* in advance, for every copy subscribed for, (to enable the printer to go speedily through with the work) and the balance on delivery of the book.

IV. That the price will be as moderate as books of the same kind, containing the same quantity of matter, are sold for; it cannot be ascertained at present, with accuracy, what the expence of printing will be, and therefore no fixed price can yet be promulged.

V. That if any invisible accident should counteract this plan, so as to produce miscarriage, or to prevent it from being carried into execution; in such case, or cases, the money advanced, shall be returned to the respective persons subscribing.

☞ Subscriptions received by Messrs. James Rice, & Co. and George Hill, bookfellers in Baltimore, and by Frederick Green, Annapolis.

ALL persons having any claim or demand against the estate of col. WILLIAM FITZHUGH, formerly of Calvert but late of Washington county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to PHILIP B. KEY, of Annapolis, JOHN T. MASON, of George-town, or the subscriber, near Hagar's-town, in Washington county, on or before the 10th of August next.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, Executor of WILLIAM FITZHUGH, deceased.

For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of four families, the first, two women and four children, all boys, two fit for service; the second, one ditto, four ditto, two boys fit for service; the third, one woman and two children, both boys; the fourth, a young man, his wife and child; they have all had the small pox except a few small ones. They are as likely negroes as any in America. The women that have got husbands may be purchased in the same neighbourhood.

GEORGE SMITH.

Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1798.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases, be published once in each week, for the term of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Easton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council
of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein after directed, viz. Saint-Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cæcil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen-Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for elector of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form a government.

And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for elector of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force if it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in their first session after such new election.

An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inconveniencies, owing to their not being admitted to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses in all cases instead of an oath; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Menonists, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

And be it enacted, That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as they respect either of the sects or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 23, 1798.

ORDERED, That the resolutions passed by the general assembly at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit, be published eight weeks successively, in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES,
December 26, 1797.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the state of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment, on or before the first day of October, 1798.

Resolved, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the state of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of October next, and that no interest on any certificates heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the said first day of October, 1798, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

Resolved, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore, on or before the first day of October, 1798, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same thereafter, but be subject to such appropriation as shall hereafter be declared.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorised, to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit, of the emission under the act of June, 1780, as may be produced and brought into the treasury, on or before the first day of October next.

Resolved, That if the holders of bills of credit, emitted in virtue of the act of June session, 1780, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of October, 1798, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not to be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

Resolved, That the resolutions passed at the last session of assembly, for limitting the time to the first of July last for bringing in certificates for payment be, and the same are hereby rescinded.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Thus endorsed;

By the senate, December 26, 1797: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,

A. VAN-HORN, clk.

By the senate, December 29, 1797: Read the second time and assented to.

By order,

A. VAN-HORN, clk.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract. It is situate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of water-works; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grass. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evitt's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good tan-yard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rain, containing fifty acres. Chesnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing sixty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Rois's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Deal, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorised to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's-town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.